

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRIBUTE TO WARREN C. CHAO

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in tribute to an outstanding American, the late Mr. Warren C. Chao who led a life of service, great accomplishment and ultimate achievement of the American dream.

Mr. Chao was born into meager circumstances during a time of great turmoil in Manchuria, China, on March 16, 1914. Even as a young man, he was deeply committed to receiving an education and left his family to attend school in Beijing at the age of 15. During the Japanese occupation, Mr. Chao was unable to return to his home.

When he was at last able to return, Mr. Chao was distressed to learn that his father had been tortured and arrested by the Japanese army and that his family had been forced to sell their farm to buy his father's freedom, leaving them indigent. Also after returning to his native Manchuria, Mr. Chao completed his undergraduate work in Civil Engineering. For five years after his graduation, Mr. Chao committed himself to public service by building agricultural infrastructure for Chinese farmers. During this time he supervised various flood management projects in China, including the Yellow River project, which is, world renowned as one of the most challenging water projects ever undertaken by man.

Mr. Speaker, in 1948, during the Chinese Civil War, Mr. Chao worked on water conservation projects in Manchuria for the Nationalist government. A staunch anti-communist, he was forced to escape on foot, disguised as a peasant, to rejoin his wife who had previously left Manchuria for the safety of Beijing. Unfortunately, Mr. Chao's parents and extended family were unable to join him. After a brief stay in Beijing, Mr. Chao and his wife traveled to Taiwan, not knowing that they would not see their homeland again for more than 40 years.

Once in Taiwan, Mr. Chao got a job with the Taiwan Sugar Company as a Civil Engineer. During the eleven years he was employed by the Taiwan Sugar Company, he was recognized as a pioneer in developing western Taiwan's coastal agricultural areas. After leaving the Taiwan Sugar Company, Mr. Chao was employed by the National Taiwan Power Company as the Senior Hydraulic Engineer, and was instrumental in building numerous large hydraulic dams and power stations. Due to his technical and supervisory expertise, he was appointed to be the Irrigation Engineer for the Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, a venture supported by the United States Agency for International Development.

Mr. Speaker, at the age of 55, Mr. Chao immigrated to the United States in pursuit of a better life for his family. He moved to San Francisco on August 8, 1970. His lack of skill

in the English language hindered Mr. Chao professionally, but he persevered, performing hard physical labor to support his family.

Like many Americans, Mr. Chao succeeded despite tremendous odds against him. He worked hard to get ahead and attended graduate school in civil engineering at the University of California at Davis, and environmental engineering at the University of California at San Francisco. He returned to engineering at the Naval Supplies Center in Alameda where he served as a Civil Engineer for 15 years, retiring at the age of 78, after spending his entire professional life using his technical knowledge to benefit others.

Mr. Speaker, sadly Mr. Chao passed away on August 14, 1999. His family described his passing in peace and comfort and recalled these selfless words from his final days: "This road is getting too long and hard and I don't want to make it too hard for you." I will close with the words of Mr. Chao's son Michael, who paid the greatest tribute a child can to a parent by memorializing his father as a man of "accomplishment, sacrifice for his family, service to his country and unyielding spirit and enthusiasm for education."

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mr. Chao for a life well lived, for the legacy of public service, for his commitment his family in America. I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Warren Chao.

## COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

**HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 19, 2001*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, with great reluctance, I will vote against the Community Solutions Act (H.R. 7), an otherwise outstanding piece of legislation. The bill allows additional not-for-profits the same ability to administer federal programs as the Salvation Army, Catholic Charities, and Lutheran Social Services have demonstrated for years; it allows appreciated IRA's to be cashed in and donated to charities without having to declare a gain in income; and much more. There is one very troubling provision, however.

In an effort to encourage businesses and individuals to make facilities available to not-for-profits, including churches, section 104 of the bill creates different legal standards of care owed by the landlord to the tenant. For example, if a shopping center made a community room available, for free or rental, and an attendee fell down the stairs, the charity could have greater liability for injuries than the landlord who has actual control of the stairs. If the church lacked the insurance or other resources, the attendee might be left without a complete remedy, or any remedy at all.

Apart from the merits of these different liability standards for not-for-profits, that whole

issue belongs in the state legislatures, not the United States Congress. Congress has no constitutional authority to determine landlord-tenant liability. This is how good intentions result in bad law, and how federal government power continues to grow.

I raised these important concerns, but they were not heeded. While there is an exemption or "opt-out" for states in section 104(e) of the bill, it is wholly inadequate. It requires states to enact a law claiming exemption from the federal standards, but even then it provides no exemption for federal cases (such as those based on diversity of citizenship) and no exemption for state cases where diversity of citizenship exists. In other words, even if a state enacts a law opting out of the federal liability standards, those federal standards still apply in numerous cases, including (1) all cases brought in federal court and (2) all cases brought in state court where any plaintiff or any defendant is from a different state. Such a diluted exemption does very little to address the important policy and constitutional concerns noted above.

The bill does not need section 104 to carry out the President's worthy goal of expanding charitable choice. I sincerely hope the bill can be changed to reflect these serious concerns, and will work toward that end.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LOIS CAPPS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, due to airplane malfunctions I was detained in returning from my district last night and missed three votes. Had I been here I would have made the following votes: rollcall No. 257—"yes", No. 258—"yes" and No. 259—"yes".

## HIV/AIDS IN THE CARIBBEAN

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, while we take into account the millions who die each year in Africa from this deadly disease we know as HIV/AIDS, we must also focus our attention on the Caribbean, as the second largest population to become infected with this devastating disease, as reported in the front page of the Washington Post yesterday, for those who may have missed it, I submit it for the record.

Two-thirds of all those diagnosed with the AIDS virus in the Caribbean are dead within two years. What is even more outrageous is that AIDS is the leading cause of death in the Caribbean for those aged 15 to 45 and the numbers are growing.

About one in every 50 people in the Caribbean, or 2% of the population has AIDS or is

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

infected with HIV, the virus which causes AIDS; more than 4% in the Bahamas, and 13% among urban adults in Haiti.

The UN estimates that there were 9,600 children infected in the Caribbean. Further, the Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) as well estimates that the overall child mortality rate will increase 60% by 2010 if treatment is not improved.

Clearly, there is a need not only for the United States government's assistance but also for those major private foundations that provide AIDS money for Africa to also develop programs that will come to the aid of those in the Caribbean.

I proudly commend Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTENSEN and her efforts to raise awareness in the community, as this disease is kept silent. I also commend the government of the Bahamas as being the only country in the region that has offered universal antiretroviral treatment over the last several years.

While we simply take medical services and treatment for granted in this country, as the number of AIDS cases decreases per year in North America and increases in the Caribbean; it is our obligation to help provide assistance to these governments in order for them to provide a simple service to their people, enabling them to live prosperous and healthy lives.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE IDAHO AVIATION CAREER EDUCATION PROGRAM

##### HON. C.L. "BUTCH" OTTER

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. OTTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Idaho Aviation Education (ACE) program, jointly sponsored by the Idaho Transportation Department Division of Aeronautics and the Idaho Aviation Hall of Fame. Last week, two dozen young people from across Idaho were able to take part in the ACE program and learn about the opportunities and excitement available in the aviation industry. These high school students learned about air traffic control, flight maintenance, Idaho's illustrious flying heritage, and the pride that comes from a job well done. Students were even given the opportunity to navigate light aircraft through the Boise foothills, demonstrating the real life uses of geography and mathematics skills acquired in school.

I would like to thank all of the people who work to make the ACE program a reality, especially Pam Franco at the Idaho Division of Aeronautics. I would also like to thank the families in the Boise area who took the ACE students into their homes as guests. I am proud of all of the ACE students and encourage them to pursue their dreams into the Idaho skies.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained by a delayed flight and

was unable to be present last night for floor votes. If I had been present, I would have voted in the affirmative on H.R. 2137, H.R. 1892, and S. 468.

#### SUPPORT FOR THE ARMENIAN TECHNOLOGY GROUP

##### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Armenian Technology Group's efforts to assist the development of rural private enterprise in the Caucasus and Central Asia regions of the former Soviet Union.

Both as a farmer and as one of this body's Representatives from the world's most prolific agricultural regions, the San Joaquin Valley, I appreciate ATG's work around the world. Just last week, ATG announced the results of its seed multiplication efforts in Armenia. ATG did not merely double the production of wheat in Armenia—the organization was responsible for creating a net four hundred and thirty percent increase in wheat yield.

This, Mr. Speaker, is one of the great success stories in America's foreign assistance history. It is why I am pushing for ATG to receive the resources necessary to replicate its work along the legendary Silk Road in Central Asia. The Central Asia region has not witnessed the type of market-driven successes that we had hoped for at the time of the dismantling of the Soviet Union. I am confident, however, that ATG can help these countries move on the path to economic and market reform and eventual prosperity.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and our colleagues in this distinguished House to learn more about ATG and the amazing work it has done. May the organization continue to be allowed to prosper in Armenia and elsewhere—it is truly one of America's treasures that we can share with the rest of the world.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 257, Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 258, Family Sponsor Immigration Act of 2001. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

I was unavoidably detained for rollcall No. 259, the James C. Corman Federal Building Designation Act. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, last night, while the House of Representatives was vot-

ing, I was unavoidably detained from participating due to adverse weather conditions that kept me from arriving at the Capitol on time. Had I been present I would have voted "yea" on the following bills: H.R. 2137—Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act of 2001; H.R. 1892—Family Sponsor Immigration Act of 2001; and, S. 468—James C. Corman Federal Building Designation Act.

#### HONORING HENRY L. "HANK" LACAYO

##### HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Henry L. "Hank" Lacayo, an outstanding community leader from California, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. I want to recognize Hank's lifetime of service he has provided the Nation through his dedication to leadership and social activism.

After graduating from John C. Fremont High School in 1949, Hank served in the U.S. Air Force and was later hired at the North American Aviation's Los Angeles Division in 1953. He then embarked on a career in organized labor starting with his election in 1962 to serve as President of the United Auto Workers (UAW) Local 887.

Until 1972, Hank represented 30,000 workers at North American Aviation, later known as Rockwell International in Los Angeles. Appointed as an Administrative Assistant to then-UAW President Leonard Woodcock, Hank moved to Detroit, Michigan in 1974. There Hank was appointed National Director of the UAW's political and legislative department. For the successive three UAW's Presidents, Leonard Woodcock, Douglas Fraser, and Owen Bieber, Hank served as administrative assistant.

During the administration of President John F. Kennedy, Hank served as an advisor to the U.S. Department of Labor. He has since been a trusted advisor to several U.S. Presidents. Hank was named a National Director of the UAW Community Action Program, the UAW's political and legislative arm, in 1976.

Hank's total devotion to his community is evidenced by the many organizations that he has chaired worldwide. Hank is a founding member of Destino 2000, the Hispanic Legacy fund, Co-Founder and Past Chairman of the Board of the U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute and currently serves on the Community Advisory Board of the California State University Channel Islands.

Hank's remarkable leadership skills are valued throughout the world as noted when he was appointed in 1994 and 1996 as an International Election Observer to the Presidential elections in Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hank's devoted service to the community around him has been recognized through his receipt of honors in the form of the National Hero Award from the U.S. Hispanic Leadership Institute, 1993 Labor Leader of the Year from the Tri County Labor Council (Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo), and by the Hank Lacayo Community Center in Van Nuys, California.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues join me in honoring the contributions that Hank has given

to a myriad of communities through his lifetime. And we all join in wishing him a very happy birthday.

CALL FOR RECOGNITION OF AND  
ACTION ON THE HUMANITARIAN  
CRISIS OF AIDS

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to call attention to the worldwide humanitarian crisis of AIDS. As we consider appropriations for fiscal year 2002, I urge my colleagues to increase our focus on the fight against HIV and AIDS.

I support and applaud the substantial increase in funding to fight HIV/AIDS around the world. I am happy to see that Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2002 includes \$474 million for combating HIV/AIDS, roughly \$45 million more than the Bush administration requested. The bill provides for \$100 million of the promised \$200 million U.S. contribution to the new United Nations Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis. I hope that this contribution is the first of many, a down payment on our global future.

As I consider the recent U.N. AIDS conference, I think about the world's people rallying together, in all of our richness and complexity, to fight something so basic yet elusive: a virus. It is shocking and difficult to absorb the reality of the expansive damage done by an organism so small.

It was 20 years ago that we began this fight, and it is a difficult anniversary. Thankfully, past disagreement on this issue has given way to building consensus that AIDS is an international emergency that threatens global security and stability. For the United States, this is a matter of the highest urgency and national interest. The moral, humanitarian, economic, and international security threats posed by AIDS mandate concentrated and immediate action.

We are all aware of the health crisis presented by AIDS. The facts are staggering and quoted often. At times, the numbers are so emotionally unwieldy that it is difficult to absorb the reality of this epic loss in a meaningful way.

Again, we survey the damage: 21 million people have lost their lives to AIDS. Of those, 17 million victims were Africans. This loss of human life is unparalleled. Sub-Saharan Africa is home to about 10 percent of the world's population—and more than 70 percent of the worldwide total of infected people. The United Nations reports that 25.3 million adults and children in sub-Saharan Africa are currently infected with the HIV virus and that 12.1 million African children have been orphaned by AIDS since the epidemic began 20 years ago. These children are left to a life of malnutrition and limited educational opportunity.

Beyond Africa, the impact of AIDS is increasing in Asia, Central America, Eastern Europe, and India. The situation is also dire closer to home. The Caribbean is fast

The world's poorest countries are those hardest hit. As the virus destroys the lives and bodies of individuals, it eats away at the very fabric of developing nation-states. Tragic and personal experiences with death in these countries are adding up to disastrous social and economic trends.

UNAIDS states that 95 percent of the world's 34.3 million HIV-infected people live in developing countries, countries where access to care and much-needed medicines are limited. Development is reversed and already-fragile governments are strained. Developing economies are further marginalized by as much as 20 percent. As nations lose entire generations, they lose skilled workers, teachers, doctors, and leaders. The virus is depriving Africa of those who could best contribute to its future, leaving behind economic decline and political upheaval.

African and other third-world nations, long on the back burner of U.S. policy consideration, now demand our attention and cooperation. This continuum of suffering must be met with a continuum of real and immediate intervention. This epidemic is truly the greatest developmental challenge of our lifetime.

The situation is dire, yet is my hope that in the midst of this crisis, we can find great opportunity. Perhaps we can meet this challenge, employing crisis as a tool to improve medical training, treatment, and health care delivery infrastructure for the world's neediest people.

We must meet the urgency of this great calamity and move from shocking figures to strategic, collaborative interventions. The United States must use both our resources and our moral influence as we urge all nations to join in this fight.

We must augment our own contributions and urge increased international donations to the World Bank AIDS international trust and the U.N. Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Tuberculosis. The President recently requested roughly \$2.5 billion for Theater Missile Defense (TMD). Surely, we can do more for AIDS.

Strategic, multilateral partnerships must be formed between governments, non-governmental organizations, pharmaceutical companies, and private foundations and industry to further a comprehensive program of worldwide HIV/AIDS prevention, awareness, education, and treatment. We must focus on authorizing critical assistance to fight the disease in sub-Saharan Africa and other developing countries.

I wish to stress that we must not lose hope as we face tough decisions and the difficult balancing of different positions and approaches. We must allocate rationed resources and discuss the appropriate balance between prevention, treatment, and research. We must craft a compromise between important international trade rules and critical access to HIV-related drugs. We must temper the urgent need for the availability of antiretroviral drugs with the reality of health systems that are not prepared for diagnosis and treatment. As we work to extend the lives of people living with AIDS, we must pursue aggressive and phased-in interventions. Without focused funding on the improvement of

medical infrastructure, we entertain dangerous public health risks posed by the introduction of drug-resistant strains. We must anticipate and constructively respond to all these challenges as they arise, for they will arise. But let it be said: challenges and hurdles are never a reason to not attempt change, especially when the goal is reduction of extreme human suffering and prolonging of life. We must frame setbacks as opportunities for improved efforts.

Lastly, I urge my colleagues to consider the effects of trade and debt reduction policies that influence the treatment of the disease. We must push for the full implementation of the African trade bill and Caribbean Basin initiative. Additionally, it is essential that we provide debt relief to the world's poorest countries and enable these countries to reinvest the savings in treatment, prevention, education, and poverty reduction efforts.

I urge my colleagues to let these appropriations be another step in U.S. leadership on this issue. Our own citizens have led the fight in awareness and advocacy on this issue—let us meet them in their determination and dedication. Let these funds be the beginning of increased efforts to treat and prevent this terrible disease. If we miss this opportunity for leadership, we will lose an entire generation. We cannot come late in our response.

I thank my colleagues for their continued cooperation and action on this issue. It is my wish that our efforts will result in a day where much like smallpox, the worldwide plague of AIDS will be only a memory; poignant, yet firmly in our past.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE TRW  
CHASSIS SYSTEMS' FENTON  
PLANT

**HON. MIKE ROGERS**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the TRW Chassis Systems' Fenton Plant for receiving the prestigious Michigan Voluntary Protection Programs (MVPP) Star Award for workplace safety and health excellence. They were presented with the award by the Michigan Department of Consumer & Industry Services on June 15, 2001 during a ceremony at the plant.

In receiving this award, the plant was subject to intense competition and a verification audit with stringent criteria that emphasizes management commitment, employee involvement and low accident rates. The Fenton plant's accident rates and lost work day rates are far below the Michigan average for the industry.

Therefore Mr. Speaker, I respectfully ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the TRW Chassis Systems' Fenton Plant for receiving the Michigan Voluntary Protection Programs Star Award.

HONORING MS. DOROTHY PERRY,  
A CHAMPION OF AFFORDABLE  
HOUSING

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Dorothy Perry, the Parents' Day Council's Florida Parent of the Year 2001. Ms. Perry is a worthy honoree for the 7th Annual Congressional Parents' Day Celebration. One of the unsung heroines of our community, Ms. Perry has been a trailblazer throughout her many years of dedication and service under the aegis of the affordable housing movement.

She has wisely chosen the challenge of ensuring home ownership as an affordable right for ordinary folks, who have done and are doing their fair share in contributing to the good of our community. For many years, long before the dream of affordable housing became a priority on the public agenda, Ms. Perry has been relentless in her passionate commitment to helping countless people in my community fulfill their wish of someday owning their dream house.

Tonight's honor is yet another recognition of her devotion to the little people. In fact, a few years ago the United Nations honored her as the adoptive mother par excellence of some 2000 children, having literally transformed her home in my district's James E. Scott Public Housing into a "safe and loving haven" for them.

Indeed, Ms. Perry symbolizes the community activist who genuinely gives credence to the dignity and optimism of the American spirit. She serves as an indelible reminder of what a difference a caring individual can make in the lives of our children in whose hands our future lies.

On behalf of a grateful nation, I salute her and wish her Godspeed in all her endeavors!

**RECOGNIZING BLUE AND WHITE  
SUNDAY**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Community Baptist Church of Davison, Michigan, in honoring the dedicated men and women of law enforcement throughout Genesee County. This Sunday has been declared by Community Baptist Church as "Blue and White Sunday," in honor of the members of each police department in Genesee County. The Community Baptist Church of Davison recognizes that our police officers should be surrounded with our prayers.

As a Member of Congress, I consider it both my duty and privilege to work to promote, protect, defend, and enhance human dignity. I know that because of Genesee County's loyal police forces, this task becomes easier. It takes a special kind of person to patrol our

streets and ensure our citizens' safety, and because of their commitment to justice, the cities and townships of Genesee County have collectively become a better place.

I applaud Community Baptist Church for their insight in honoring these valiant people who have made it their life's work to preserve peace and order, and have served the public trust. In addition, they have become role models, colleagues, and friends to the community.

Mr. Speaker, we owe law enforcement officials throughout the country a debt of gratitude. Every day they put their very lives on the line to shield our loved ones and us from harm, and for that I am more than thankful. I ask my colleagues to please join me in recognizing their efforts.

**H.R. 427, THE LITTLE SANDY  
WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT**

**HON. DAVID WU**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as an original cosponsor in support of H.R. 427, the Little Sandy Watershed Protection Act. I thank my colleague from Oregon, Mr. BLUMENAUER, for spearheading such an important bill for Oregon.

This important legislation will extend the boundary of the Bull Run Management Unit, a bit Northeast of Portland, to include the Little Sandy watershed. By doing this, we will help secure the water quality of potential sources of drinking water for the Portland metro area. Additionally, by securing the Little Sandy watershed, we will protect the water quality and habitat of anadromous fish, including steelhead and Chinook, listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Mr. Speaker, this common sense solution is "Oregonesque." The bill maintains the integrity of the Association of O&C Counties and authorizes Clackamas County to seek \$10 million for watershed restoration projects that relate to the Endangered Species Act listings or water quality improvements. This local and federal partnership is needed to help recover these populations of endangered steelhead and Chinook. By working together to protect watersheds and habitat today, we will avoid the clashes between species protection and other land uses tomorrow.

Thank you again for lending me the time, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this responsible bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

**KATIE HENIO WINS NATIONAL  
VOLUNTEER AWARD**

**HON. TOM UDALL**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise today and recognize Katie Henio, a 73-year-old shepherd and weaver

from the Navajo Reservation, who is receiving a national community volunteer award this week.

Katie is receiving the Yoneo Ono award from the Rural Community Assistance Corporation for her work with the Ramah Navajo Weavers Cooperative, a grassroots group made up of over forty traditional weavers who live on the Ramah Navajo Reservation in the pinon pine country of west central New Mexico. Founded by seventeen women in 1984, the non-profit group is working toward two broad goals: to increase family self-reliance on indigenous resources, and to strengthen important and distinctive land-based traditions, values, and spirituality for future generations of Ramah Navajos.

The Ramah Navajo weavers offer high quality traditionally handspun, hand-woven Navajo weavings. Colors are from natural wools or native plants found on or near the Ramah Navajo Reservation, giving a wide range of reds, blues, grays, yellows, tans, and browns. Each weaver raises her own sheep, creates her own designs—many of which have been passed on through generations by family members—spins her own yarns, hand-dyes the yarns using vegetal dyes from local plants, and weaves on the traditional Navajo upright loom.

Katie has been the President of the association since 1985 and serves on the planning committee to develop Navajo language and culture curriculum at Pine Hill schools. Katie has also had a children's book written about her, "Katie Henio, Navajo Shepherd." That book has taught children around the country—far from the Navajo reservation—about the ways of her people and celebrates their lifestyle.

The Yoneo Ono award is given each year to a volunteer who has made a contribution to improving the quality of life in his or her community. It is named in honor of one of the founders of the Rural Community Assistance Corporation, a nonprofit group dedicated to improving the lives of rural citizens in 12 western states.

In this day and age, one is hard pressed to find someone so selfless in caring for her community and fellow citizens. Katie epitomizes the values that all of us should strive for: leadership, commitment, dedication, compassion, and self sacrifice. Mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and pillar of her community, Katie's devotion to those around her has rightfully earned her the respect and admiration of those she has served and will continue to serve.

Mr. Speaker, as my colleagues are aware, I serve as the ranking member on the Small Business Subcommittee on Rural Enterprise, Agriculture and Technology. As someone who has dedicated himself to raising awareness of the unique challenges that face rural America, I believe that Katie Henio is an example of a volunteer in a rural community pulling people together and thriving. She has demonstrated that individuals working together make a difference. I wish to extend my best wishes and congratulations to Katie on a job well done, and encourage this wonderful organization to keep up the good work.

INTRODUCTION OF A RESOLUTION  
ENSURING A FAIR AND EQUI-  
TABLE OPPORTUNITY TO HAR-  
VEST MIGRATORY MOURNING  
DOVES IN THE PACIFIC FLYWAY

**HON. JAMES V. HANSEN**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today a House Concurrent Resolution calling for a renegotiation of the Migratory Bird Treaty of 1916 to promote fair and equitable hunting opportunities for sportsmen in the western United States.

Specifically, my legislation provides for a lengthening of the migratory mourning dove hunting season in the Pacific Flyway Region. This region includes the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The nationwide hunting season opening date for migratory mourning doves is September 1st, as established by the Migratory Bird Treaty. However, in the Pacific Flyway Region, 75 percent of the migratory mourning dove population has already moved south by this traditional opening day. Because of this naturally occurring event, sportsmen in western states, including my own State of Utah, are denied the same hunting opportunities for mourning doves as millions of other Americans.

This Resolution is the first step towards correcting this problem by urging the President to take immediate action to begin discussions for the necessary renegotiation of the Migratory Bird Treaty with the appropriate counties who are signatories to this document. It is only through these modifications that sportsmen across the United States will be able to enjoy equally fruitful hunting experiences.

It is important to note that migratory mourning doves are the most widely distributed game bird in North America, as well as the most harvested. Current hunting regulations for mourning doves have been conclusively found to cause no significant effects on recruitment of fledglings in mourning dove populations. An extended hunting season of one additional week at the end of August will pose no threat to migratory mourning doves as game managers will be free to update any regulations necessary to allow for a lengthened season.

This resolution has already found approval with many sportsman groups and wildlife managers throughout the Pacific Flyway region, especially in the intermountain states of Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming.

Mourning dove hunting remains a time honored tradition in the Pacific Flyway region, and it is essential that more equitable harvesting conditions be established. Congress should pass this resolution as an act of fairness and as an expression of our gratitude to western sportsmen who have consistently demonstrated a commitment to conserving wildlife by contributing millions of dollars to the Federal Aid to Wildlife Conservation Fund. I urge the expeditious passage of this Resolution so that we can start the process of resolving this inequitable situation.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SEVERAL  
HOSPITALS IN WESTERN PENN-  
SYLVANIA

**HON. MELISSA A. HART**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I rise to the floor today to congratulate several hospitals in western Pennsylvania that were just named as some of the best in the country by U.S. News and World Report.

Pittsburgh has a long history as a hub of research and development in health care. From the life saving work of tissue research, to their reputation as a world-renowned provider of pediatric care, Pittsburgh area hospitals continue to make breakthroughs in the care and treatment of the sick. Three local hospitals made U.S. News and World Report's annual assessment of the country's best hospitals, and I would like to pay tribute to them now.

Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh was ranked as one of the best pediatric hospitals in the country, a testimony to their efforts to ensure that children are in playgrounds and camps during the summer, not hospital beds. The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center was named as one of the top otolaryngology centers due to their commitment to curing disorders from hearing loss to neck cancer. The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center also joined Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh as two of the best centers in America to treat cancer.

These hospitals are on the front lines every day, searching for more answers and providing more cures to some of the most painful and debilitating disorders known to man. I commend these and all other hospitals as they work to make our lives healthier and happier. It is through their tireless work and dedication that we continue to expand the quality of life and health of all western Pennsylvanians, as well as people throughout the world.

TRIBUTE TO CENTRAL NEW YORK  
BENEFACTOR SHERMAN SAUN-  
DERS

**HON. JAMES T. WALSH**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a neighbor who has generously given of his time, talent, and finances to benefit the Central New York community. Mr. Sherman Saunders, a local businessman, was honored earlier this week at a surprise eighty-third birthday party in Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Saunders was born on July 10, 1918, in Syracuse to a local family that operated a stone and gravel business. Mr. Saunders' great-grandfather started the business as a livery stable on West Onondaga Street. After receiving a civil engineering degree from Syracuse University, Mr. Saunders ran the family business, eventually expanding it to sell sand and Redi-Mix in addition to stone and gravel. Many major Syracuse area landmarks and development projects utilized his company's services during their construction, and the Central New York community continues to literally rely upon him as it grows and prospers.

Mr. Saunders and his wife of forty-two years, Marie, have six children—Judith, Karen, Gail, Michael, Sandy, and Marilyn—and continue to reside in the Syracuse area. Their son Michael directs the family business today.

Besides Mr. Saunders' community contributions as a local businessman, Mr. Saunders has been a tireless advocate for good government. With a keen interest in politics, Mr. Saunders has given generously to local candidates for public office. Mr. Saunders has also been a generous benefactor to such local organizations as the Greater Syracuse Boys & Girls Club, various youth recreation organizations, the SPCA, and Syracuse-area Catholic Charities.

Mr. Saunders' longtime philanthropic work is deserved of such special recognition this week, but his modest and humble demeanor makes his generosity even more noteworthy. As his family and friends gather in celebration of his birthday, I wish him continued health and prosperity as he enters his eighty-fourth year and thank him for his numerous contributions to making Syracuse a better place to live, work, and raise a family.

IN MEMORY OF KENNETH HERMAN  
BLOHM

**HON. SAM FARR**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Mr. Kenneth Herman Blohm, whose lifelong career of public service influenced many lives on the Central Coast of California. Mr. Blohm, who passed away on July 2, 2001, is survived by his two sisters, five children, nine grandchildren, and seven great-grandchildren. His wife of 56 years, Agnes O'Grady Blohm, died in 1990.

Mr. Blohm was born in Watsonville, California on November 8, 1908. He worked as an auditor for the Railroad Express Agency from 1926–1963, and then served as a Monterey County judge for ten years. Mr. Blohm served in the California State Guard during World War II, and in 1942, he was President of the Spring District School Board in Salinas. From 1969 until 1974, he served as President of the North Monterey County School District, and in 1976, Mr. Blohm was elected to the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, where he served until 1980. Beyond his contributions as a public servant, Mr. Blohm dedicated himself to the broader community. He was a member, and leader, of the Salinas Elks, the Castroville Rotary, the Knights of Columbus, the Gambetta Little League, the Elkhorn School Parent-Teacher Association, and the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Blohm, known as a man with firm convictions, truly believed in his work, and worked towards improving the quality of lives on the Central Coast. Throughout his term on the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, he was a frequent critic of county land-use policy and often voted in favor of property owners who appealed county planning decisions. He strongly believed in voting his conscience and believed that every citizen had the right to be heard on an issue before it became policy. Throughout his years of public service he remained loyal to his belief in less government

control over land and property. Although Mr. Blohm was a critic of state Coastal Commission procedures, in 1978, the Board of Supervisors picked Mr. Blohm as its representative on the Coastal Commission.

Mr. Blohm remained strong in his beliefs, and was a supporter of programs that he believed would benefit the Central Coast. His admirable career of public service was dedicated to improving the Coastal Coast, and his contributions have made a significant impact. I, along with the Central Coast community, would like to honor the life of Mr. Blohm's whose dedication and contributions are truly commendable.

TRIBUTE TO WHITEMAN AIR  
FORCE BASE 509TH BOMB WING  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to pay tribute to the Whiteman Air Force Base 509th Bomb Wing emergency response team. On July 12, 2001 the team successfully helped a TWA flight divert a tragedy by acting with precision and expertise.

The 509th Bomb Wing emergency response team is made up of firefighters, security forces, medics, transportation, chaplain, legal, public affairs, and services. Nearly every unit at Whiteman AFB played a role in the successful execution of this mission. After an emergency landing the team was on hand to help safely unload every passenger and transport them to the community center.

At the community center passengers were offered an array of services and support, including meals, free phone calls and entertainment. Members of the team did sign language for a hearing impaired family, spoke Japanese to three passengers that spoke no English and spent their own money on snacks for the travelers.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the members of the 509th Bomb Wing emergency response team for such outstanding performances during the recent unexpected commercial landing. These men and women went above and beyond the call of duty and deserve our praise. I know that Members of the House will join me in sending the 509th Bomb Wing emergency response team a heartfelt thank you for a job well done.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, had I been present on Monday, July 23, 2001, the record would reflect that I would have voted: on roll 257, H.R. 2137, Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act of 2001, "yea"; on roll 258, H.R. 1892, Family Sponsor Immigration Act, "yea"; and on roll 259, S. 468, James C. Corman Federal Building Designation Act, "yea".

I was unable to return to Congress on July 23, 2001 due to a funeral of a close family

friend. Therefore, I respectfully request an excused absence for July 23, 2001.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. TIM ROEMER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I regret that as a result of several unanticipated flight delays associated with my travel from South Bend, Indiana in my district, I was not able to be present in the chamber to cast my votes on Monday, July 23, 2001. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on Rollcall No. 257—H.R. 2137, the Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act; "yea" on Rollcall No. 258—H.R. 1892, the Family Sponsor Immigration Act; and "yea" on Rollcall No. 259—S. 468, the James C. Corman Federal Building.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JIM NUSSLE**

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 23, my vote was not recorded on rollcall votes Nos. 257–259. Had my votes been recorded, they would have been in the following manner:

Rollcall vote No. 257 (to suspend the rules and pass, as amended H.R. 2137)—' "yea".

Rollcall vote No. 258 (to suspend the rules and pass, as amended, H.R. 1892)—' "yea".

Rollcall vote No. 259 (to suspend the rules and pass S. 468)—' "yea".

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. MARK GREEN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 257, Criminal Law Technical Amendments (H.R. 2137), had I been present, I would have voted "yea"; on rollcall No. 258, H.R. 1892, Family Sponsor Immigration Act, had I been present, I would have voted "yea"; and on rollcall No. 259, S. 468, the James C. Corman Federal Building Designation Act, had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS  
OF WILLIAM N. GUERTIN

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of a community leader, Mr. William N. Guertin, who has served the interests of physicians and patients in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties since 1971. Mr. Guertin served as Assistant Executive Director of the Alameda-Contra Costa Medical Association (ACCMA) from 1971 to 1984 and in 1984 be-

came Executive Director of the ACCMA. He continues to serve in that position. Today, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for his leadership in serving the public by promoting and improving the quality of medical care administered to patients throughout his tenure.

Mr. Guertin is well-respected among medical association executives across the country, having been elected to serve on the Board of Directors of the American Association of Medical Society Executives (AAMSE) in 1994. He will be installed as President of AAMSE on July 27, 2001, in Washington, D.C., due to his exemplary accomplishments in the field of medicine.

The Alameda-Contra Costa Medical Association (ACCMA) is the second largest county medical association in California, currently with a membership of approximately 3100 medical doctors. Under Mr. Guertin's executive leadership, the ACCMA has promoted the quality of medical care and the well-being of patients in the East Bay community in numerous ways.

Mr. Guertin has worked hard to protect physicians from impositions that interfere with their ability to practice medicine and to preserve their relationships with patients. This has directly benefited physicians by allowing them to maximize their abilities to provide quality care for their patients.

Mr. Guertin has also been involved with exposing proposals that would exploit patients and physicians for profit. His goal has always been to uphold the quality of care for patients by exposing any measures that might hamper this goal in any way. He has extensively reviewed and analyzed health plan contracts while educating physicians on the perils of signing unfair agreements. Often these contracts will contain provisions that conflict the relationship between doctors and their patients by refusing doctors the right to provide medically necessary treatment to patients. As a result of Mr. Guertin's efforts, many physicians refuse to sign contracts that withhold their right to make treatment decisions for their patients.

In his tenure at the ACCMA, Mr. Guertin has created programs and activities to promote public health, quality and access to care, and professional standards in the local medical community. This has allowed patients within the community to lead more robust and healthier lives.

Mr. Guertin has continued to bring issues affecting quality of care to the attention of elected officials and the public to promote effective reforms.

He has operated a community blood bank to maintain an adequate blood supply and needed blood services for patients in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. This has proved to be highly advantageous and convenient in efficiently providing vital care to patients within the community.

Mr. Guertin has also participated on statewide and national advisory committees to promote medical association activities on behalf of physicians and patients.

He has dedicated his life to promoting quality care for patients. He has worked diligently to ensure that physicians are able to promote quality medical care. Mr. Guertin is a respected leader, activist, and humanitarian. He has brought about a wealth of positive change to our community.

I thank Mr. Guertin for dedicating his time and insight for many years and for providing

such quality care to individuals. I also congratulate him on his election as the President of the American Association of Medical Society Executives. I am positive that he will continue his outstanding work in promoting the welfare of patients and improving the quality of our lives. Congratulations Mr. Guertin and I wish you the best in your quest to improve the lives of our community in the Bay Area and throughout the nation.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 257 on 7/23/2001 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

#### TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MARY G. IEZZI

### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, please insert the obituary on the attached sheet in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

MARY G. IEZZI, 91, CO-FOUNDED ALBERINI'S NILES—Mary G. Iezzi, 91, 103 Moreland, died 3:52 a.m. Tuesday, May 1, 2001, at Shepherd of the Valley Lutheran Home.

She was born Aug. 28, 1909, in Niles, a daughter of August and Sadie Polita Corso.

Mrs. Iezzi co-founded Alberini's Restaurant with her daughter and son-in-law, where she worked in the kitchen, making her famous homemade spaghetti sauce for the past 43 years, until two months ago.

She was a member of the Niles Jehovah's Witnesses Kingdom Hall and enjoyed cooking.

Her husband, Thomas, whom she married Oct. 31, 1926, died July 28, 1978.

Survivors include a son, Raymond of Niles; a daughter Gilda Alberini of Warren; two brothers, Anthony and John Corso, both of Niles; two sisters, Catherine DiFebo of Hermitage, Pa. and Rose Liberatore of Niles; a granddaughter and caregiver with whom she resided, Mary Ann Nicholas of Niles; eight grandchildren; eight great-grandchildren; and a great-great-grandchild.

Two daughters, Sadie Nicholas and Isabelle Iezzi; two brothers, August and Joseph Corso, and two sisters, Margaret Soriano and Ann Corso, are deceased.

The funeral service is 11 a.m. Friday at Joseph Rossi Funeral Home in Niles, where friends may call 5 to 8 p.m. Thursday. Burial will be in Niles City Cemetery.

#### TRIBUTE TO ROSALIE S. WOLF, PIONEER IN FIGHT AGAINST ELDER ABUSE

### HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Rosalie S. Wolf, Ph.D. Rosalie,

an international leader in the fight against elder abuse, the long time Director of the Institute on Aging of the University of Massachusetts Memorial Health Care System in Worcester, as well as a friend and constituent, passed away on June 26, 2001.

Rosalie Wolf was the Founder and President of the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse. Through her research, advocacy, and coalition building skills, Rosalie brought the issue of elder abuse to the halls of Congress in search of legislative solutions. She helped raise the public consciousness about the scourge of elder abuse, neglect and exploitation.

During Rosalie's tenure as president, the Committee advised Congress and the Executive Branch on legislation and other programs that were needed to combat elder abuse and neglect. Rosalie testified on several occasions before Congress and served as a project director for three national programs funded by the Administration on Aging regarding elder abuse information dissemination. She also served as a delegate to the 1995 White House Conference on Aging and she helped secure passage of a resolution on elder abuse prevention.

In addition to these accomplishments, she also served as an organizational partner and member of the management team for the National Center on Elder Abuse in Washington. Rosalie worked as Editor and contributor to the highly acclaimed Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect. Her impact was felt internationally when she worked to found the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse.

Rosalie Wolf was the recipient of many awards, most notably the Donald P. Kent award from the Gerontological Society of America for exemplifying the highest standards of professional leadership in gerontology through teaching, service, and interpretation of gerontology to the larger society.

The UMass Memorial Health Care System was fortunate to have Rosalie Wolf as the Executive Director of the Institute on Aging. National aging policy grows more important as the nation continues to age. Rosalie Wolf, through her work and leadership, became a true champion to those who were victimized by elder abuse.

The national aging network mourns the passing of Rosalie Wolf. She was a leader with great intellect and integrity. She was dedicated to her work and determined to make a difference in the fight against elder abuse. I offer these words on behalf of Rosalie and on behalf of her family, her many professional colleagues, and admirers.

At this point, I submit into the RECORD two additional items related to Rosalie Wolf. The first is her obituary from the Worcester Telegram and Gazette. The second is a heartfelt tribute written by a close colleague of Rosalie's from California, Lisa Nerenbert.

ROSALIE WOLF, 74

WORCESTER.—Rosalie (Savat) Wolf, 74, of 25 Ashmore Road, an active researcher and worker in the fields of elder abuse prevention and gerontology, died Tuesday, June 26, in UMass Memorial Medical Center—Memorial Campus after an illness.

Her husband, Wallace W. Wolf, died in 1988. She leaves two sons, Dr. Gary L. Wolf of Worcester and Dr. Jonathan S. Wolf of Upper Saddle River, N.J.; a daughter, Amy Wolf of New York City; her twin sister, Constance

Kreshtool of Wilmington, Del.; and five grandchildren. A sister, Nancy Melnik of Cherry Hill, N.J., predeceased her. She was born in Worcester, daughter of Samuel and Tillie (Lederman) Savat. She graduated from Classical High School and graduated with Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude honors from University of Wisconsin. She earned a doctorate in social welfare policy from Brandeis University in 1976.

Since 1990, Mrs. Wolf was executive director of the Institute on Aging at UMass Memorial Medical Center, and assistant professor of family medicine, community health and psychiatry at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. From 1981 to 1990, Mrs. Wolf was associate director of the University Center on Aging at University of Massachusetts Medical Center. She previously was director of the gerontology planning project at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center for four years. From 1976 to 1977, she was a project director of data monitoring and evaluation for the Division of Family Health Services, Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

She received numerous grants and awards for her research in elder abuse and authored and edited many articles on the subject. She was the founder and editor of the journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect.

Mrs. Wolf was active in the gerontology field on the local and national level, serving in several capacities. She was honored by Temple Emanuel as a life trustee. She also assisted in writing legislation for a number of states and testified before the U.S. Congress at least once or twice a year for the past 10 years.

The funeral service will be held at 2:30 p.m. Thursday, June 28, in Temple Emanuel, 280 May St. Burial will be in B'nai B'rith Cemetery. Memorial observance will be held through Sunday, July 1, at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Gary Wolf, 10 Donna Road. Memorial donations may be made to the Wallace W. Wolf Endowment Fund, Jewish Healthcare Center, 629 Salisbury St., Worcester, MA 01609; or to Temple Emanuel, 280 May St., Worcester, MA 01602. Perlman Funeral Home, 1026 Main St., is directing arrangements.

ROSALIE WOLF, PHD—IN MEMORIAM

(Submitted by Lisa Nerenberg, friend and colleague)

For over two decades, Dr. Rosalie Wolf was the driving force behind a movement to ensure the safety, security, and dignity of our nation's most vulnerable members . . . the elderly. She devoted much of her career to exploring the causes, patterns, and treatment of elder abuse and neglect through her own groundbreaking research and by promoting the work of others. She edited the Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect, spearheaded multiple demonstration projects, and provided advice and help to countless organizations and individuals.

Dr. Wolf was committed to helping seniors remain in their homes and communities, avoiding unnecessary institutionalization. But she also recognized that achieving that goal required a safety net of supportive and protective services, and that to create such a safety net required the cooperation of multiple disciplines. Much of her work was devoted to promoting cross-disciplinary exchange and cooperation. She founded the National Committee for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, a remarkable diverse network of researchers, educators, police, prosecutors, advocates, health care professionals, and protective service personnel to promote research, advocate for enlightened policy, raise public awareness, create grassroots local programs, and promote collaboration. It is a distinctive and distinguished group;



the common thread among its members is the respect they share for Dr. Wolf. Bringing together people with diverse perspectives hasn't always been without strife. Different disciplines bring divergent views and interests to the table, particularly with respect to personal freedom, family responsibility, society's obligation to protect vulnerable members, and holding perpetrators accountable. Dr. Wolf thrived on creative exchange and believed that when committed, thinking people come together with a common purpose, their differences strengthen and enrich the field.

Her broad focus was also reflected in her work worldwide. She collaborated with scholars, teachers, and practitioners in Finland, Japan, India, Argentina, and the UK. She was a founding member and chair of the International Network for the Prevention of Elder Abuse, a member of the World Health Organization Consulting Group for the World Report on Violence, and a member of the Steering Committee of the United Nations International Working group on Trauma.

Dr. Wolf answered calls to the National Committee herself. Whether it was a senator calling for background on a proposed bill or a high school student writing a paper on abuse, she was equally receptive, equally gratified by their interest, and equally willing to drop what she was doing to be of help. She was a valued source of information and assistance for the Justice Department, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Institute on Aging. She served on government task forces and focus groups, and testified before Congressional committees on numerous occasions.

Dr. Wolf was Director of the institute on Aging at UMass Memorial Health Care in Worcester, and Assistant Professor in the Department of Medicine and Family Practice Studies at the University of Massachusetts Medical School. She was a member of the management team of the National Center on Elder Abuse and was active in the American Society on Aging and the Gerontological Society of America, which awarded her its Donald P. Kent award in 1998.

In the last year of her life, as her health declined, colleagues begged her to slow down—if not to pass the torch, then at least to let others help clear her path. But there was always one more conference, one more article, or one more new project to plan. It was her colleagues who ended up being swayed during these exchanges; they emerged with renewed energy and commitment. Her passion was contagious.

She brought people together, mentored, guided, encouraged, and motivated. She led with grace, dignity, wisdom, humility, and boundless energy. Even in death, she will continue to lead through the contributions she has left behind, the relationships she has forged, and the example she has set.

#### CONGRATULATING EL SEGUNDO POLICE CHIEF TIM GRIMMOND ON HIS RETIREMENT

#### HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Tim Grimmond, who will be retiring at the end of this month as chief of the El Segundo Police Department.

For those of us who have been privileged to call him a friend, Tim's retirement is bitter-sweet. It's well-deserved, for sure, but for

those of us left to fight another day, Tim's departure from the ranks means that we will no longer have the benefit of his perseverance, his insight and expertise, and his leadership in the war against crime.

Tim dedicated his life and immense talents to the South Bay. His law enforcement career began at an early age, when he became a cadet in the Hermosa Beach Police Department in 1964. Transferring to the El Segundo Department in 1967, Tim advanced through the ranks, ultimately becoming Chief of Police in 1992—just as I was elected to Congress. How quickly time goes by.

In my view, what truly made Tim's tenure as chief unique was his vision in seeing how technology could be used to combat crime—how could be used to give law enforcement and citizens the upper hand in protecting lives, property, the peace and our values. To achieve this goal, Tim understood the importance of developing partnerships between local, state and federal governments. In fact, a success that he and I are particularly proud of is the siting in El Segundo of the Department of Justice's Western Regional Law Enforcement and Technology Center.

One of five federal centers nationwide, the Law and Tech Center's role is to research, review, develop, and implement innovative technologies for both regional and national law enforcement and corrections services. With an

More recently, I worked with Tim on the issue of radio interoperability. Given the multiplicity of broadcast frequencies and varying radio equipment, it's sometimes seems easier for one police agency to yell out the window to another than to find a common broadcast frequency or compatible equipment. In a region the size and population of Los Angeles County, and with our history of natural disasters, this shouldn't be the case and, under Tim's leadership, we are beginning the process of solving this communications problem.

Knowing him as we do, it's easy to believe that Tim is a mentor to many. He is generous in the amount of time and energy he devotes to his profession, to his fellow officers, to civic groups, and to young people. I am honored that he devoted time to me—inviting me to join him and the other South Bay chiefs in learning about the challenges that face law enforcement. Armed with the guidance and advice that Tim and others have given, I am proud to have translated their needs into federal policies supportive of their hard work.

Of course, any list of accomplishments doesn't begin to summarize one's life—particularly one as active as Tim's. Indeed, I was surprised recently to learn that Tim is a talented artist. He enjoys the arts of woodworking and painting and one of his watercolors hangs in my Redondo Beach district office. What other hidden talents does he have besides frequenting "Blackie's House of Beef" when he's in Washington, DC?

I will miss having Tim as one of the police chiefs in the 36th district, but he will forever remain a friend and an inspiration on the true meaning of public service.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF BRIAN COSS HEROISM

#### HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Brian Coss of Nokomis, Illinois, for his recent show of courage at the Nokomis Park Pool.

Brian Coss has worked as a lifeguard at the pool for the past four years. Recently, when a woman became disoriented and ended up face-down in the water, Brian quickly responded by diving in and rescuing her. If he had not spotted the woman, she would have drowned.

Brian Coss is a diligent, 18 year-old high school student who is spending his summer working two jobs. He is also an Eagle Scout and junior assistant scoutmaster for a local scout troop. Brian Coss certainly deserves our recognition for his hard work and bravery.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 258 on July 23, 2001 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

#### A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO RANGER ROBERT GEER ON THE OCCASION OF HIS INDUCTION INTO THE RANGER HALL OF FAME

#### HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a truly great American. An American war hero who will soon be inducted into the United States Army Ranger Hall of Fame. Mind you, being a Ranger to begin with is an honor in itself, but being inducted into the Ranger Hall of Fame is an honor of unbelievable proportions. On Wednesday, July 25, 2001, Robert Geer of Norwalk, Ohio will join the ranks of the elite as an inductee in to the US Army Ranger Hall of Fame in Fort Benning, GA.

Soon after the conclusion of World War II, Robert Geer joined the US Army in 1948. His Army career only lasted 4 years, but they were extraordinary years. In 1950, he volunteered for the prestigious Rangers and was assigned to 1st Ranger Infantry Company (Airborne).

As the Korean War escalated he was sent into action on the Asian continent. One particular battle in February of 1951, the Battle of Chipyong-Ni, ended his Army career. On February 3, the 23rd Regimental Combat Team (RCT), under the command of Colonel Paul Freeman, was ordered to hold a crossroad and protect the vital communications hub at Chipyong-Ni. During the next several days,



patrols reported extensive Chinese movement. In fact, 18,000 troops were encircling the 23rd Regimental Combat Team's position. On February 13, the Chinese attacked the position. The 23rd Regimental Combat Team was overrun. Splintered and wounded, the Rangers and a piecemeal platoon of survivors from the overrun companies were ordered to retake the lost position.

Soon the platoon leaders and officers were killed. The chaos that ensued prevented the make-up platoon mounting coordinated attack. The Ranger platoon pressed forward under heavy fire. Ranger Geer assumed command and continued to attack with the few remaining Rangers. As they were securing the position, a grenade was thrown in his direction. Unable to see the grenade in the deep snow, Ranger Geer thrust his weapon between himself and where he assumed the grenade to be. When the grenade exploded, shrapnel tore out his left eye and destroyed his weapon. Bleeding, blind in one eye, unarmed, grossly outnumbered and out of ammunition Ranger Geer ordered a withdrawal. He continued to fire, covering the withdrawal of his troops until his ammunition was expended. Armed only with a knife, he discovered his brother, Richard, who was wounded twice in the fight. Ranger Geer carried his brother's wounded body off the hill on that cold February day. Sadly, Richard paid the ultimate price and was killed in action.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly men like Ranger Robert Geer that make this great country what it is today. He has set an example for all Americans and especially his grandson. T.J. Root, who currently attends the United States Military Academy. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring him and thanking him for his service to the country.

#### RECOGNIZING THE CITY OF BATAVIA AS NEW YORK STATE'S "CAPITAL FOR A DAY"

##### HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform this body that on Wednesday, July 25, 2001, the Capital of New York state is moving to the city of Batavia, in picturesque Genesee County. While the move may not be permanent, it is significant, and will provide residents of Batavia and Genesee County an opportunity see, first hand, all their state government has to offer.

Commissioners and Executive Directors of 18 State Agencies—along with New York State Governor George Pataki—will be at Genesee County Community College for "Agencies at Your Service," providing information on a wide variety of programs and services, as well as allowing local residents to sign up for such programs as Child Health Plus.

Governor Pataki will end the day with a Town Hall meeting at the Genesee Center for the Arts. Capital for a Day is a tremendous outreach initiative, and the governor should be commended for his unique and visionary effort to bring state government directly to the people of New York state.

Further, Capital for a Day will provide our community an opportunity to showcase Bata-

via and Western New York to all of the Empire State.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Congress join me in recognizing the city of Batavia as New York state's Capital City for Wednesday, July 25, 2001.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. JIM RYUN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RYUN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present on July 23, 2001 to cast recorded votes for Rollcall No. 257, 258 and 259. If I had been present, I would have voted yea on No. 257, 258 and 259.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No. 236. On Approving the Journal, had I been present I would have voted Yea;

Roll Call No. 237, H.R. 1, No Child Left Behind, disagreeing to Senate amendment and agreeing to a conference. Had I been present I would have voted Yea;

I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No. 238, H.R. 1, motion to instruct conferees. Had I been present I would have voted Yea;

I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No. 239, the Maloney Amendment, increasing funding for the Census Bureau by \$2 million in order to facilitate more accurate counting of Hispanic subgroups. Had I been present I would have voted Nay;

I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No. 240, the Maloney Amendment. Had I been present I would have voted Nay;

I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No. 241, the Delay Amendment. Had I been present I would have voted Yea; and

I was unavoidably detained for Roll Call No. 242, the Jackson-Lee Amendment. Had I been present I would have voted Nay.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

##### HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 259 on July 23, 2001, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea".

#### RECOGNIZING MATTHEW ALEXANDER ENGEL

##### HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to recognize one of New

York's outstanding young students, Matthew Alexander Engel. The Boy Scouts of his troop will honor him as they recognize his achievements by giving him the Eagle Scout honor on this coming Thursday, July 26th.

Since the beginning of this century, the Boy Scouts of America have provided thousands of boys and young men each year with the opportunity to make friends, explore new ideas, and develop leadership skills while learning self-reliance and teamwork.

This award is presented only to those who possess the qualities that make our nation great: commitment to excellence, hard work, and genuine love of community service. Becoming an Eagle Scout is an extraordinary award with which only the finest Boy Scouts are honored. To earn the award—the highest advancement rank in Scouting—a Boy Scout must demonstrate proficiency in the rigorous areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of these awards, as their activities are indeed worthy of praise. Their leadership benefits our community and they serve as role models for their peers.

Also, we must not forget the unsung heroes, who continue to devote a large part of their lives to make all this possible. Therefore, I salute the families, scout leaders, and countless others who have given generously of their time and energy in support of scouting.

It is with great pride that I recognize the achievements of Mr. Engel, and bring the attention of Congress to this successful young man on his day of recognition. Congratulations to Matthew and his family.

#### IN MEMORY OF ROBERT LESLIE GRAINGER

##### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Robert "Bob" Leslie Grainger, who recently passed away. Mr. Grainger was a dedicated community member for many years, and was heavily involved in the California Rodeo in Salinas, California.

Mr. Grainger was born in Lincoln, Nebraska and lived in Salinas for 67 years. He attended Stanford University, was a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, and became a farmer and produce grower. During his military service in World War II, Mr. Grainger held the rank of First Lieutenant, and he received the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters. Mr. Grainger served as the California Rodeo Salinas President in 1977 and was heavily involved in announcing at the annual event. Furthermore, Mr. Grainger involved himself in many community activities, such as the Boy Scouts and Eagle Board of Review and the First Presbyterian Church. In his free time, he was an avid fisherman, hunter, and golfer. Throughout his lifetime, Mr. Grainger established himself as a successful agricultural businessman and dedicated community member.

Mr. Grainger's contributions and loyalty to the Salinas Valley were hallmarks of his long years of community service. Therefore, I honor the life and contributions of Mr. Grainger with

his friends and family, including his wife of 54 years, Sally; his sons, William and Joseph of Salinas, and John of Carmel; his sisters, Olive Bundgard of Salinas and Lesley Browne of Lincoln, Nebraska; his eight grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

#### ENSLAVEMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE COLONIAL OCCUPATION OF ASIA AND PACIFIC ISLANDS

##### HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I was joined by Ms. Soon Dok Kim, an unconquered survivor of one of the worst crimes committed against women—the mass rape of 200,000 women and girls orchestrated by the Imperial Japanese Army. To this date the Government of Japan still has not issued a clear apology, offered state reparations, or attempted to educate its population on these atrocities. Therefore, I am introducing a resolution in Congress today that calls upon the Government of Japan to formally issue a clear and unambiguous apology for the sexual enslavement of young women during the colonial occupation of Asia and Pacific Islands during World War II.

Ms. Soon Dok Kim told a large audience this afternoon about how she was kidnapped from her village at 17 years old and forced to be a comfort woman. She is a very courageous person to take such a public role and share the story of her suffering in order to seek justice.

It has been almost 56 years since Japan surrendered to the allied powers. Very few comfort women are still alive and time is running out for Japan to properly account for its actions. We must act soon and remember that there is no statute of limitations on crimes against humanity.

When human rights are violated, the international community must act because we have a moral responsibility to do so.

So, let us do what is just and what is right for the comfort women and other victims. Let us speak out for them. Let us stand up for them. Let us lend them our strength.

We must act, and we must speak out because in the end, people will remember not the words of their enemies, but the silence of their friends.

Let us not remain silent.

#### DALLAS INNER CITY GAMES

##### HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Inner-City Games, a nationwide program dedicated to providing opportunities for inner-city youth to participate in sports, educational, cultural, and community enrichment programs. In recent years, the program has expanded its education efforts by focusing on educational technology and the digital divide.

The Inner-City Games was formed in response to the growing number of children

across the nation living in poverty and facing the negative influences surrounding them in inner-city neighborhoods. Involving young people in sports clinics and competitions teaches valuable life lessons, brings young people from different cultures together on an equal playing field and teaches kids about teamwork, discipline, setting goals, working hard, and the valuable lessons of winning and losing. At the Inner-City Games, young people are taught that participation and learning are more important than winning and losing.

Inner-City Games brings together local community leaders, creating an alliance between the private and public sectors to achieve their mission. Mayors, Police Chiefs, Public Schools, Parks and Recreation Departments, Public Housing and other youth service providers are working together to create a truly meaningful opportunity for thousands of young people across the country.

Mr. Speaker, the Inner-City Games are due to launch in Dallas, Texas this week. This makes Dallas the 15th city to join this remarkable program. I commend the efforts of the city of Dallas and the tremendous number of people and organizations that came together to make the Games possible. Today, I especially want to thank Mr. Todd Wagner, National Board Member and Dallas Chairman for the Games. Mr. Wagner was instrumental in bringing the Inner-City Games to Dallas, and he deserves recognition for his outstanding efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the Inner-City Games and the opportunities it creates for thousands of young people across America. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating the City of Dallas as they launch the first annual Dallas Inner-City Games this week, as well as Inner-City Games across America.

#### END OF INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS SIGNALS INSTABILITY IN SOUTH ASIA

##### HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I was disappointed to see that the recent talks between Pakistan and India ended with no agreement due to India's intransigence. India wanted a statement that Pakistan was engaging in cross-border terrorism, when India itself is responsible for terrorism against its own people.

Last month, a group of Indian soldiers tried to burn down a Gurdwara and some Sikh houses near Srinagar in Kashmir. This terrorist act was prevented by the efforts of townspeople of both the Sikh and Muslim faiths. In March 2000, during former President Clinton's visit to India, the government killed 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghpora, according to two independent investigations. The book *Soft Target* shows that India blew up its own airliner in 1985. 329 innocent people died in that explosion. The newspaper *Hitavada* report that the Indian government paid an official to generate state terrorism in Kashmir and in Punjab, Khalistan. According to a 1994 State Department report, the Indian government paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police officers to kill Sikhs.

Before the meeting, the Council of Khalistan wrote to President Musharraf. They noted that

he and his government had been friendly to the Sikhs and their cause of freedom. They noted that in 1948 the Indian government promised the United Nations that it would hold a plebiscite so Kashmiris could decide their political status in a free and fair vote. This shouldn't be too hard for "the world's largest democracy" to do, but we are now more than halfway through 2001 and it hasn't been held yet. When does India plan to keep its promise?

In addition, the people of Khalistan, the Sikh homeland, declared their independence from India on October 7, 1987 and the people of primarily Christian Nagaland are actively seeking theirs. In all, there are 17 freedom movements in India. When will these people be allowed by "the world's largest democracy" to exercise their right to self-determination? Self-determination is the birthright of all people and nations.

Mr. Speaker, if America can do something to help bring democracy and freedom to South Asia, that is not only in our national interest, it is the right thing to do. Fortunately, there are measures we can take to help bring freedom, peace, and stability to that dangerous region. The time has come to stop providing American aid to India—remember, this is public money—until India begins to treat all its people fairly and ends the repression against the minorities. The other thing that we can do is strongly urge India to hold a plebiscite, not just in Kashmir as it promised in 1948, but in Khalistan, Nagalim, and everywhere else that people seek their freedom. This will help to defuse the tense situation in South Asia and enhance America's national security by bringing us new allies in the subcontinent.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Council of Khalistan's letter to President Musharraf into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN,  
GURU GOBIND SINGH JI, TENTH MASTER,  
Washington, DC June 27, 2001.

Hon. GENERAL PERVEZ MUSHARRAF,  
President of Pakistan,  
Islamabad, Pakistan.

DEAR PRESIDENT MUSHARRAF, On behalf of the Sikh Nation, I congratulate you on becoming President of Pakistan. We hope and pray that this step will be useful for the people of Pakistan, the Sikhs, and the people of South Asia.

Soon you will be visiting India. We sincerely hope that your visit will go well and will be productive to the cause of peace and freedom in South Asia.

While you are in India, I urge you to visit the Golden Temple in Amritsar. The Sikhs who visited Nankana Sahib last fall were so well treated that we know you are a friend of the Sikh Nation. Your visit to the Golden Temple will enhance your friendship with the Sikh nation.

You are aware that India divided Pakistan through a war and created the nation of Bangladesh. You are also aware that India promised in 1948 to hold a plebiscite on the future of Kashmir. Fifty-three years later, that plebiscite has still not been held. The people of Punjab, Khalistan also seek their freedom, and General Javed Nasir has endorsed the achievement of Khalistan by peaceful means. In addition, there are freedom movements in Nagalim, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Manipur, and other nations under Indian occupation. Self-determination is the birthright of all peoples and nations. Support for the freedom movements within India's borders would also be in Pakistan's interest, as well as the interest of

peace, freedom, and stability in South Asia. In addition, it would help to prevent another war between India and Pakistan.

India has murdered over 250,000 Sikh since 1984, more than 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, and tens of thousands of Dalits, Tamils, Manipuris, Assamese, and others. It has admitted to holding over 52,000 Sikh political prisoners without charge or trial. Recently in Kashmir, Muslim and Sikh villagers caught a group of Indian soldiers trying to burn down a Gudwara and overpowered them. Is this the way of "the world's" largest democracy"? Add to this the fact that India started the nuclear arms race in South Asia with their nuclear tests. India is a destabilizing and repressive country seeking hegemony in the subcontinent.

President Musharraf, I urge you to support the freedom movements in Kashmir, Khalistan, Nagaland, and all the other nations seeking their freedom from India. I urge you to press the Indian government on this issue and urge them to hold a free and fair plebiscite on the question of independence, monitored by the international community. This would go a long way towards establishing stability, peace, and freedom in South Asia.

Sincerely

DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH,  
*President,  
Council of Khalistan.*

#### MARKING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE VILLAGE OF VANDERBILT, MICHIGAN

#### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, certainly one of the milestone events in the history of our nation was the adoption of the Constitution by a convention of the states in 1787. But another significant event in our history took place that year. Congress, operating under the governing document known as the Articles of Confederation, approved a plan for the growth of the United States known as the Northwest Ordinance.

I call these facts to mind, Mr. Speaker, because the Northwest Ordinance spelled out to the world that the United States planned to settle the areas that would eventually become Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and my own state of Michigan.

Despite this early commitment by the young nation to expand, settlement came late to many of these areas. In my congressional district the Village of Vanderbilt is celebrating its centennial, making it a young community even by the standards of this young nation. The community plans to mark its celebration with three days of festivities at the end of July.

Communities like Vanderbilt sprang into being when railroads pushed north into the vast timberlands of the upper Midwest. Vanderbilt itself is named for Cornelius Vanderbilt—famously known as Commodore Vanderbilt—who in 1866 took over the railroad that runs through this small village, located near the northern end of Lower Michigan.

The efforts of Commodore Vanderbilt to build for himself a sprawling rail empire are the stuff of American legend, the legendary tycoon did not visit all his holdings. As Vanderbilt local historian Bonnie Karslake has written,

"None of the Vanderbilts ever lived in northern Michigan, even though the town as named for them.

Bonnie Karslake's history details the arrival of the first permanent settlers and the development of the first local businesses around 1880. Such business activity, like the Vanderbilt Bowl Factory under the proprietorship of G.G. Williams, were based on forest products. As Bonnie's history makes clear, however, a village truly becomes a community when other businesses and services arrive, such as the Vanderbilt Gazette in 1883 and the Corwith Township Library in 1884.

Within a decade of 1879 the community acquired three hotels, a two-story school, three sawmills, a planing and shingle mill, a stove mill, and a store and post office. Among other professionals and tradesmen, it had a taxidermist, a shoemaker, a constable, a milliner, a barber, a liquor dealer, a druggist, blacksmiths, wagon makers and two justices of the peace. Though not yet incorporated as the Village of Vanderbilt, by 1887 a community had sprung to life in the North Woods, much as the writers of the Northwest Ordinance had envisioned 100 years before.

Elizabeth Haus, village president, has said that residents have planned "an old-time celebration" to mark the milestone 100 years. In addition to celebrating the centennial of Vanderbilt's incorporation, the community will also mark the 100th birthday of the Vanderbilt Community Church building, one of the centers of community life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my House colleagues join me in wishing the people of Vanderbilt a joyous centennial celebration and in praying the community can thrive and continue to be a great place to live, work and raise families.

#### TRIBUTE TO EDWARD AND SALLIE MCCLAIN

#### HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Edward and Sallie McClain of Charleston, South Carolina, who have been chosen as the South Carolina Parents of the Year for 2001. Reverend and Mrs. McClain will be honored on July 25, 2001 with this prestigious award at the seventh annual Congressional Parents' Day Celebration cosponsored by The American Family Coalition and The Washington Times Foundation.

Reverend and Mrs. McClain have been married for 42 years. They have nine children, twenty grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. All of their children lead successful lives, ranging from personnel directors and electrical engineers to Olympian basketball players and college students. I have no doubt their success is due in strong part to the selfless and unconditional love bestowed upon them by their parents and passed on to their children.

In addition to this complete and absolute devotion to their family, Reverend and Mrs. McClain continually extend their hearts to the Charleston community. Reverend McClain, a former educator and minister of Calvary African Methodist Episcopal Church, serves on

the local school board. Reverend McClain is also one of the founders of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, in which Mrs. McClain plays an integral role as well. Reverend and Mrs. McClain began a soup kitchen that has operated for 17 years. They hold special church services every year to honor the young people in their church who have achieved academic excellence, and have been leaders in a highly effective program against drug dealing in their neighborhood. These examples are only a fraction of the contributions Reverend and Mrs. McClain have made to the Charleston community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in recognizing Edward and Sallie McClain. The distinguished couple has continually put their children, their church, and their community before their own needs. Reverend and Mrs. McClain are examples of passionate parental role models in an age when such models are becoming both more rare and more crucial.

#### COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS ACT OF 2001

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JOHN R. THUNE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, I had the opportunity this last April to travel around my home state of South Dakota and visit just a few of the hard-working local charities that would benefit from the Community Solutions Act, H.R. 7. I am continually amazed by the kind hearts of the neighborhood saints who work and volunteer at these organizations. Day in and day out these folks serve the poor, the weak, and the victimized.

I have also been witness to the bureaucratic processes of the welfare state. The question that seems to always work its way into my head is, "why is there such a visible difference between our government services and local organizations?"

First of all, local charities and organizations are efficient. Money is almost always scarce in this line of work, so they must learn to stretch every penny they receive.

Secondly, local charities and organizations are exactly that . . . local. Folks here in Washington can devise a system to deal with the National Substance Abuse Problem, but what works in Canton, South Dakota? I have a feeling those who have lived there know the unique local factors that contribute to substance abuse and can make a difference in people's lives.

Thirdly, local charities and organizations are compassionate. A deep sense of calling can be the only reason why the armies of compassion continue to serve. Their calling shows itself in the care that is shown.

Because of what I have seen and heard from those who work and volunteer at these local organizations, I am convinced that we must take every opportunity we can to support them. And by passing H.R. 7 today, we'll be one step closer to achieving that goal. Through the expanded tax deductions, incentive would be put in place for individuals to give to the charitable groups they deem worthy of their hard-earned income. Any increase

in charitable donations is well worth the decrease in taxes the government would receive. Why? Because these groups are performing many of the same duties our government would have to otherwise provide. Let's foster the charitable spirit alive in our constituents and allow all of our civil society the opportunity to serve.

**TRIBUTE TO THE IRON WORKERS  
LOCAL UNION NO. 25 100TH ANNI-  
VERSARY**

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the Centennial Anniversary of a proud organization. On Saturday, July 21, 2001, the loyal and hard working members, contractors, dignitaries and their families of the Iron Workers Local Union No. 25 joined together in celebration of the largest iron workers' local in the country, a dedicated group of over 4,500 members.

Iron Workers Local Union No. 25 has been a charter member of the International Association of Bridge, Structural, Ornamental and Reinforcing Iron Workers since July 18, 1901. They are a local union for bridge, structural, ornamental, reinforcing, rigging, pre-engineered, pre-cast, glazing, fence, siding and decking, conveyor and canopy construction workers. Jurisdiction stretches from the State of Michigan to parts of Canada, however most of the Union's early work displays itself in the city of Detroit. Buildings such as the American Car & Foundry plants, Dime Savings Bank, Broadway Theater, Cobo Hall, City County Building, and the Renaissance Center give testament to their dedication and tireless efforts. They pride themselves in saying "We Built Detroit." I most sincerely agree.

The organization has been a trailblazer for fair wages, benefits, shorter workdays and safety for the trades. Ensuring strength and solidarity in thirty-four counties including both Macomb and St. Clair, Local Union No. 25 is certainly worthy of applause and recognition.

Today, the organization has a membership of approximately 4,500. After 100 years of honorable service, Local Union No. 25 celebrates this remarkable milestone with a grand celebration that I was honored to attend.

On the 100th Anniversary of the Iron Workers Local Union No. 25 we celebrate the people who have made this organization remarkably successful. I applaud Local 25 for their outstanding dedication, and I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating them on this landmark occasion.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. DENNIS MOORE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, Vice President CHENEY invited me to participate in an event in Kansas City, Missouri, that took note of the impending mailing of tax rebate checks to millions of Americans, including 877,000 Kan-

sans, as the result of the enactment of H.R. 1836, which I supported.

For this reason, I was absent during the consideration of H.R. 2216, which made supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 2001. Had I been present for rollcall 256, which was final passage of this conference report, I would have voted "yes".

**BREAKDOWN OF INDIA-PAKISTAN  
TALKS SHOWS INDIA'S CON-  
TEMPT FOR DEMOCRACY, PEACE**

**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I think we were all distressed by the breakdown of the talks between India and Pakistan aimed at reducing tensions in South Asia, one of the most troubled areas in the world. The fact that the talks broke down increases the danger and the instability in that region.

It looks as if much of the blame for the breakdown goes squarely to the Indian government. As Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, put it, "It is very clear that India does not want a peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue." India's Defense Ministry spokeswoman did not even mention Kashmir among the topics under discussion. Three drafts of a joint statement were vetoed by the Indian cabinet. As you know, the Indian government is run by the militant, Hindu nationalist BJP, a branch of the pro-Fascist Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh (RSS), which has said that everyone in India must be Hindu or be subservient to Hinduism. The RSS published a booklet last year showing how to implicate Christians and other religious minorities in false criminal cases.

India's human-rights violations have been well documented. It has killed over tens of thousands of Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, Dalits, and other minorities. It has burned churches, prayer halls, and Christian schools, destroyed the most revered Muslim mosque in India, and attacked the seat of Sikhism, the Golden Temple. It has killed priests and raped nuns. Indian troops were recently caught in a village in Kashmir trying to set fire to a Gurdwara and some Sikh homes. This atrocity was prevented by the joint action of Sikh and Muslim villagers. The Indian government killed 35 Sikhs in Chithisinghpura in March 2000. In 1997, Indian troops broke up a Christian religious festival with gunfire.

India admitted to holding over 52,000 Sikhs in illegal detention without charge or trial under the repressive TADA law, which expired in 1995, according to a recent report by the Movement Against State Repression. It was routine to rearrest people released under TADA and to file charges in more than one state simultaneously to deter prisoners from contesting the charges. Amnesty International notes that there are tens of thousands of Sikhs and others being held as political prisoners. Christians, Muslims, and other minorities are also held as political prisoners in large numbers. A few months ago, the Council of Khalistan called on the political prisoners to run for office from their jail cells. This might be the most effective action that the political prisoners and minority political leaders can take.

I call upon President Bush to press India for the release of all political prisoners. Why are there political prisoners in a democracy?

India has murdered Christians, Sikhs, Dalits, Muslims, and other minorities by the tens of thousands. Should the United States be supporting such a country, especially when it tries to immunize its human-rights violations by proclaiming itself a democracy?

America is the bastion of freedom in the world. It is our mission to extend and expand liberty wherever and whenever we can. Accordingly, we should stop U.S. aid to India until we no longer have to stand up here denouncing its human-rights abuses and we should support the birthright of all people, the democratic right to self-determination. If India is truly a democracy, it should live up to its promise made 53 years ago to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir. If India genuinely believes in democratic values, it must hold plebiscites on the political future of Kashmir, of Nagaland, of Punjab, Khalistan, and of all the nations seeking their freedom from India. India is an inherently unstable country composed of many different nations whose breakup is inevitable. For the cause of peace, prosperity, stability, security, and freedom, we must do whatever we can to ensure that this occurs peacefully like the breakups of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, not violently like that of Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, India seems to beheaded down the violent path. Let us work to help end the violence, repression, and terrorism and to ensure freedom and peace for all the peoples of that troubled region.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the Council of Khalistan's press release about the breakdown of the India-Pakistan talks into the RECORD at this time.

**INDIAN ARROGANCE EXPOSED DURING  
MUSHARRAF-VAJPAYEE SUMMIT**

**PLEBISCITE IN KASHMIR, PUNJAB, AND OTHER  
NATIONS ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE IN SOUTH ASIA**

Washington, DC, July 17, 2001.—Indian hypocrisy was exposed to the international community when they refused to mention the word Kashmir during the bilateral talks between Pakistani President Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee. The Indian Foreign Ministry's press spokeswoman, Nirupama Rao, did not even list Kashmir among the items discussed. Aides to President Musharraf said that three drafts of a joint statement had been approved by both sides but the Indian Cabinet vetoed them.

"It is very clear from these actions that India does not want any peaceful solution to the Kashmir issue," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, which leads the Sikh struggle for independence from India. "India must learn that 54 years of repression in Kashmir which resulted in the murder of over 75,000 Kashmiris and the expenditure of over \$2 billion a year have not extinguished the flame of freedom which is burning in the hearts of the people of Kashmir," he said.

"India must keep its promise of a plebiscite in Kashmir, which it agreed to in 1948 in a United Nations resolution," Dr. Aulakh said. "India is morally wrong. If India is a democracy, why is it afraid of a vote?" he asked. "How can India justify its invasion annexation of Hyderabad, where the ruler was a Muslim and the majority population was Hindu, but by the same token in Kashmir population is Muslim and the ruler was Hindu and India sent the army to maintain its illegal occupation?" Dr. Aulakh asked.

India is not one country and it is not one nation. It is a multinational state put together by the British for administrative convenience. India is a vestige of colonialism. India has 18 official languages and there are 17 freedom movements within its borders. The fundamentalist Hindu ruling BJP government is on record that anyone living in India must either be a Hindu or subservient to the Hindus. This is not acceptable to the Sikh Christian, or Muslim minorities.

India has unleashed a reign of terror on the minorities. In 1984, the Indian government attacked the Golden Temple, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion, and 38 other Gurdwaras and killed over 20,000 people during that attack throughout Punjab. India demolished the Babri mosque in Ayodhya, the most revered mosque in India, and it is planning to build a Hindu temple on that site. Similarly, Christian churches, prayer halls, and schools have also been demolished. Christians have also seen the murder of priests, rape of nuns, the murder of a missionary and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, by burning them alive while they slept in their jeep and other atrocities. Now the government plans to expel his widow from the country.

Last month, Indian soldiers were caught red-handed attempting to burn down a Gurdwara and several Sikh homes in Kashmir. Sikh and Muslim townspeople overpowered the troops and prevented them from carrying out this atrocity. In March 2000, while former President Clinton was visiting India, the Indian government murdered 35 Sikhs in the village of Chithisinghpura in Kashmir and tried to blame the massacre on alleged militants. In November 1994 the Indian newspaper Hitavada reported that the Indian government paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir.

Indian security forces have murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and human-rights organizations and published in *The Politics of Genocide* by Inderjit Singh Jaijee. Over 52,000 Sikh political prisoners are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. Since 1984, India has engaged in a campaign of ethnic cleansing in which over 50,000 Sikhs have been murdered by the Indian police and security forces and secretly cremated. The Indian Supreme Court described this campaign as "worse than a genocide." General Narinder Singh has said, "Punjab is a police state." U.S. Congressman Dana Rohrabacher has said that for Sikhs, Kashmiri Muslims, and other minorities "India might as well be Nazi Germany."

"The people and nations of the subcontinent are entitled to freedom and self-determination," said Dr. Aulakh. "It is time for India to do the democratic thing and end the repression," he said. "It will help the Indian government and the people of India to give freedom to all the nations of South Asia," he said. "As soon as it happens, the South Asian nations can make a South Asian economic market parallel to the European Economic Community where the nations are independent but joined economically, which benefits every member," he said. "It will also include Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and others. This will reduce tensions and the nuclear threat in this dangerous region and will benefit all the people of South Asia," Dr. Aulakh said.

## HONORING EUDORA WELTY

## HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, Mississippi has lost one of its most treasured authors. We all mourn the passing of Eudora Welty and as Mississippians, we celebrate her accomplishments and her love of our state and its people. She is recognized around the world as a Pulitzer Prize winner and an ambassador for Mississippi by sharing her vivid descriptions of its people and places so that others might learn about our state through her writings.

Ms. Welty won the Pulitzer Prize in 1973 for her work titled "The Optimist's Daughter". She was presented with numerous other honors and awards including the National Book Award for fiction in 1971, the National Medal for Literature 1980 Book Award, and the National Medal of Arts in 1987. She was the first living writer ever to be included in the prestigious Library of America series in 1999.

Mr. Speaker, today we recognize and honor Ms. Welty for her outstanding literary achievements and awards. While we are all saddened by her death, we celebrate her life and her concern for the people of Mississippi and all of America. Her writing shows the care and concern she had for her fellow man. Ms. Eudora Welty will truly be missed by all of us.

## TRIBUTE TO MARANDA PHILLIPS HOLMES

## HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mrs. Maranda Phillips Holmes of Charleston, South Carolina, a recent recipient of a National Jefferson Award. Mrs. Holmes is greatly admired for her outstanding community and public service. I join the citizens of Charleston County in expressing our deepest gratitude for everything she has done and continues to do.

Mrs. Holmes, who is often known as "Mother Teresa," has been a church and community volunteer for more than forty years. She has served on numerous boards and commissions, including the Neighborhood Housing Service Commission where she helped provide loans and grants to those wishing to renovate their homes. She is an extraordinary person and throughout her life has made extraordinary contributions to her church, and the politics, and social welfare of her community.

Mrs. Holmes has been the recipient of 154 awards that reflect her lifelong dedication to community improvement. The American Institute—an organization founded in 1972 by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Senator Robert Taft, Jr., and Sam Beale—presents this prestigious award annually. The award seeks to recognize individuals for their outstanding community and public service. WCSC-Channel Five, a local television station, produced a thirty-minute documentary highlighting the contributions on Mrs. Holmes and two other National Jefferson Award recipients.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me today in honoring Mrs. Maranda Phillips Holmes for the

incredible service she has provided for the citizens of her community. The world is a better place because of her years of distinguished service, and she has certainly earned the honor this notable award recognizes. The citizens of Charleston County and I congratulate Mrs. Holmes on her outstanding accomplishments and wish her the best in all of her future endeavors.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

## HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, on July 23 I was necessarily absent and was not able to vote on three recorded votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

H.R. 2137—Criminal Law Technical Amendments Act of 2001—Yes; H.R. 1892—Family Sponsor Immigration Act of 2001—Yes; S. 468—James Corman Federal Buildings Designation—Yes.

## ON THE ANOINTMENT OF REVEREND DR. HUBERT BANKS AS BISHOP

## HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate Reverend Dr. Hubert Banks on his elevation to the Office of Bishop in the Pentecostal Deliverance Tabernacle Worship Center in Ridgewood, New Jersey. On July 29, 2001, Reverend Dr. Banks will be consecrated as Bishop, one of the highest levels in his faith, at the Gilmore Memorial Tabernacle in Paterson, New Jersey. Reverend Dr. Banks has devoted his life to his faith, community, his family, and to ministering throughout the world. He is truly an exemplary man of faith and we are fortunate to have him serve our northern New Jersey community.

Reverend Dr. Banks has faithfully ministered since 1985, however his involvement with the Church began when he was twelve years old. A graduate of Ridgewood High School, he has served as Director of various youth, senior, and state choirs and worked actively with youth faith groups. His outstanding leadership and devotion brought him to the position of deacon while continuing his work with a men's chorus. At this point, Reverend Dr. Banks was also named Board Chairman of the Allene Gilmore Day Care Center.

In 1980, Reverend Dr. Banks was licensed into ministry as an Evangelist by the United Christian Church and Ministerial Association. One year later, he was ordained and went on to found the Pentecostal Deliverance Ministry. Reverend Dr. Banks then brought his spiritual leadership overseas as he spent time ministering in Israel. Since that experience, he has spent extensive time doing evangelistic work throughout Africa in Venda, Malawi, and Johannesburg. In 1990, Reverend Dr. Banks was promoted to District Elder in the Northern New Jersey region and received his Doctorate

Honoris Causu from the Shiloh Theological Seminary shortly thereafter. In 1998, Reverend Dr. Banks was named Bishop-Elect under the Faith Tabernacle Outreach Ministries and now, three years later, he will be appointed to the respected position of Bishop in a traditional ceremony, rich with his faith's symbols. With his elevation to the title of Bishop, Reverend Dr. Banks will serve a larger congregation, bringing his dedication to new churches in the area. These churches are fortunate to have such an outstanding man both leading and serving their communities.

Reverend Dr. Banks' life as a minister includes his wife and two daughters, three stepsons and five grandchildren. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Reverend Dr. Banks for his elevation to the position of Bishop and for the outstanding example he sets for all of us.

HONORING ANDREW A. ATHENS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding American, a humanitarian and a dedicated health provider, Andrew A. Athens.

Mr. Athens has dedicated his life not only to serving his family, his faith, and his nation, but is trying to improve the quality of life for millions of patients in need of health care throughout the world. With the same dedication and work ethic, Andy Athens and his wife, Louise, have raised their children and grandchildren in the best traditions of philanthropy, respect, and good will.

Andy was born in Chicago, IL, the son of Greek-American immigrants. He went on to serve as a captain in the U.S. Army during World War II where he distinguished himself in the European and African campaigns for which he was decorated with the Bronze Star. Following the war, he helped rebuild the infrastructure of war-ravaged Europe, which service earned him a citation from the Hungarian Government. Subsequent to his return to America, Andy returned cofound Metron Steel Corporation, in which he served as its president for 41 years and during which time it became a major steel service center in the Midwest.

A life-long activist in the Greek Orthodox Faith, Andy Athens has held leadership roles on the local, Diocesan and national levels. While President of the Archdiocesan Council of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America from 1974–1995, the highest position a layman can hold in the Church's national administration, Andy helped to establish the charitable arms of the Greek Orthodox Church in America, the International Orthodox Christian Charities, and Leadership 100. For his outstanding humanitarian service, Andy received numerous awards, including the highly regarded Religious Heritage of America Award, the Athenagoras Human Rights Award, the Medal of Saint Paul, and other honors. Furthermore, Andy's service to the National Church has earned him the international recognition of the leader of World Orthodoxy, the Ecumenical Patriarch of Con-

stantinople, who has elevated Andy to the rank of Archon of the Order of Saint Andrew.

Responding to the need for political action, Andy mobilized the Greek American community to petition elected officials and to express their views for global action. In 1974, he founded the United Hellenic American Congress (UHAC), and continues to serve as its chairman. UHAC has helped to bridge the gap between the Greek American communities who govern nationally and globally. It is a voice for human rights violations in the Mediterranean and the Balkans and the need for religious freedom in Turkey. Continuing his international humanitarian service, in 1995, Mr. Athens was elected to serve as the 1st President of the World Council of Hellenes Abroad (SAE).

Andy's greatest political and humanitarian achievements have been in his service with the SAE, which represents 7 million Hellenes living outside of Greece. Under Andy's leadership, the SAE instituted an historic program bringing primary health care and job opportunities to Hellenes and their neighbors living in the countries of the former Soviet Union. The SAE Medical Relief Program has established three health care centers in Georgia, a clinic and visiting nurses program in Ukraine, and a health care clinic in Armenia. Soon, they will begin a full program in Albania. They have managed to help more than 34,000 patient's per month throughout these clinics.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join in honoring Andrew A. Athens, a "Greek-American global advocate of all the values that have made our nation so strong." Mr. Athens has lived the American dream based on honor, duty, faith and respect. He has truly been saintly as a philanthropic global advocate for the values we all embody as Americans.

EUROPEAN INTERESTS ARE NOT  
ALWAYS THOSE OF THE U.S.

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member wishes to commend to his colleagues the July 22, 2001, editorial from the Omaha World-Herald entitled "Why America Says No."

Currently, the U.S. is under intense pressure from members of the European Union (EU) to conform to what they deem best for their combined interests. While U.S. economic and security interests of often intersect with those of its European allies, such convergence is not always the case. Environmental standards (particularly those outlined in the Kyoto Protocol), agriculture subsidy levels, and the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are among the issues on which the U.S. and the EU disagree. Participation in the proposed permanent International Criminal Court (ICC) is yet another issue on which the U.S. national interests and many other countries' national interests diverge.

Mr. Speaker, it should be noted that choosing not to participate in institutions such as the ICC is not, as some continue to argue, equal to isolationism. Choosing not to engage in conversations with other leaders on difficult issues is isolationism. President Bush, while

rightly standing strong against pressure to pursue international agreements and institutions which would be contrary to American interests, has engaged his European counterparts in dialogues on the tough issues and should be commended for doing so.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, July 22, 2001]

WHY AMERICA SAYS NO

One of the irritants in President Bush's current dealings with European nations is his administration's opposition to a permanent International Criminal Court. The 15-member European Union is one of the leading proponents of a United Nations plan to form such a tribunal.

Bush should stand firm. Not because a world court would be a bad thing as a general principle—indeed, in the abstract the idea has appeal. And not even because the trend of recent years toward some kind of world government is a direct affront to American sovereignty, as it surely is.

The U.S. government should continue to be against this proposal because America's potential exposure to the potential misuse of such an entity is greater than that of most other nations.

That's because America is a superpower that is often called upon to be the world's policeman. By tradition and instinct, it has chosen to pursue an active, interventionist foreign policy during many stretches of its history, acting as a force for good in the world. No nation has single-handedly done more to defend down-trodden people against tyranny or to combat the problems of disease, poverty and deprivation.

Accordingly, America has had far-flung military and civilian operations sometimes in circumstances or with outcomes sufficiently ambiguous as to make it a target for prosecution in an international court if the people who ran that court happened not to like Americans.

The purpose of the proposed entity would be to try and sentence war criminals, violators of human rights and perpetrators of genocide. Administration officials fear that the machinery of an international court could, if it fell into the wrong hands, mean trouble for American troops or their leaders—trouble caused by someone who tried to paint an American military intervention (Haiti? Panama?) as a violation of human rights or a foreign policy decision (Henry Kissinger on the bombing of Cambodia in 1970) as a war crime. Not everyone sees things through the same eyes. George Bush, the former president, is either a national liberator or a war criminal, depending on whether you are Kuwaiti or Iraqi.

The spectacle of Americans, based on foreign policy differences, being hauled before a foreign tribunal without the protections of the U.S. Constitution would be an affront to U.S. sovereignty.

Moreover, standards evolve unpredictably. Just a few years ago, the death penalty was widely used around the world. Recently, moralists all across Europe applauded when Amnesty International labeled the United States a human rights violator for not outlawing capital punishment. Does that make George Bush and Bill Clinton, under whom executions were conducted when they were governors, violators of human rights? Not now, perhaps. But later? The evolution continues.

Thirty-seven nations have ratified the treaty that would form the court. They range from E.U. nations to Senegal, Croatia and Tajikistan. Increasingly, collective operations seem to appeal to the E.U. and parts of the Third World. Americans may just have



to recognize—and hope they recognize it, too—that our interests are sometimes different from theirs, and govern ourselves accordingly.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

**HON. BRIAN BAIRD**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 17, 2001*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleague FRANK LUCAS for joining me in offering this important amendment.

The Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program provides funding for states to pay for the costs associated with fighting meth. This includes identifying and dismantling meth labs and training law enforcement to respond to labs.

Last year, Clark County in my district received funding from this program to hire an additional meth detective for our local drug task force.

As one of the founders of the Meth caucus, I am pleased to offer an amendment to increase the funding for this important program. Forty-two members of our caucus asked appropriators to increase funding for the Meth/Drug Hot Spots from \$48.5 million (FY01) to \$60 million. The bill before us today funds this program at \$48.3, \$11.7 less than requested by our bipartisan caucus.

Our amendment would increase the funding for this program to \$60 million. We are proposing to accomplish this by reducing the increase given to the International Broadcasting Operations by \$11.7 million, which received a \$32 million increase in this bill. Our amendment would still provide for more than a 5% increase for International Broadcasting Operations. This is still more than President Bush's request for no more than a 4% increase in the growth of federal spending.

I want to make clear that this amendment is in no way meant to take away from the important role that International Broadcasting Operations has in spreading the American ideals of freedom and democracy throughout the globe. The amendment is designed to help our law enforcement officials stop the scourge of methamphetamine abuse here at home.

I thank my colleague from Oklahoma for joining me in offering this amendment and I ask for your support.

THE PATIENT PRIVACY ACT

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Patient Privacy Act, which repeals those

sections of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 authorizing the establishment of a "standard unique health care identifier" for all Americans, as well as prohibiting the use of federal funds to develop or implement a database containing personal health information.

Establishment of such a medical identifier, especially when combined with HHS's misnamed "federal privacy" regulations, would allow federal bureaucrats to track every citizen's medical history from cradle to grave. Furthermore, it is possible that every medical professional, hospital, and Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) in the country would be able to access an individual citizens' record simply by entering the patient's identifier into a health care database.

When the scheme to assign every American a unique medical identifier became public knowledge in 1998, there was a tremendous outcry from the public. Congress responded to the public outrage by including language forbidding the expenditure of funds to implement or develop a medical identifier in the federal budget for the past three fiscal years. Last year my amendment prohibiting the use of funds to develop or implement a medical ID unanimously passed the House of Representatives.

It should be clear to every member of Congress that the American public does not want a uniform medical identifier. Therefore, rather than continuing to extend the prohibition on funding for another year, Congress should simply repeal the authorization of the national medical ID this year.

As an OB/GYN—with more than 30 years experience in private practice, I know better than most the importance of preserving the sanctity of the physician-patient relationship. Oftentimes, effective treatment depends on a patient's ability to place absolute trust in his or her doctor. What will happen to that trust when patients know that any and all information given their doctor will be placed in a data base accessible by anyone who knows the patient's "unique personal identifier?"

I ask my colleagues, how comfortable would you be confiding any emotional problem, or even an embarrassing physical problem like impotence, to your doctor if you knew that this information could be easily accessed by friend, foe, possible employers, coworkers, HMOs, and government agents?

Many of my colleagues will admit that the American people have good reason to fear a government-mandated health ID card, but they will claim such problems can be "fixed" by additional legislation restricting the use of the identifier and forbidding all but certain designated persons to access those records.

This argument has two flaws. First of all, history has shown that attempts to protect the privacy of information collected by, or at the command, of the government are ineffective at protecting citizens from the prying eyes of government officials. I ask my colleagues to think of the numerous cases of IRS abuses that were brought to our attention in the past few months, the history of abuse of FBI files, and the case of a Medicaid clerk in Maryland who accessed a computerized database and sold patient names to an HMO. These are just some of many examples that show that the only effective way to protect privacy is to forbid the government from assigning a unique number to any citizen.

The second, and most important reason, legislation "protecting" the unique health identifier is insufficient is that the federal government lacks any constitutional authority to force citizens to adopt a universal health identifier, or force citizens to divulge their personal health information to the government, regardless of any attached "privacy protections." Any federal action that oversteps constitutional limitations violates liberty as it ratifies the principle that the federal government, not the Constitution, is the ultimate arbitrator of its own jurisdiction over the people. The only effective protection of the rights of citizens is for Congress and the American people to follow Thomas Jefferson's advice and "bind (the federal government) down with the chains of the constitution."

Those who claim that the Patient Privacy Act would interfere with the plans to "simplify" and "streamline" the health care system, should remember that under the constitution, the rights of people should never take a backseat to the convenience of the government or politically powerful industries like HMOs.

Mr. Speaker, the federal government has no authority to endanger the privacy of personal medical information by forcing all citizens to adopt a uniform health identifier for use in a national data base. A uniform health ID endangers constitutional liberties, threatens the doctor-patient relationships, and could allow federal officials access to deeply personal medical information. There can be no justification for risking the rights of private citizens. I therefore urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Patient Privacy Act.

PRIVATE CALENDAR AGREEMENT

**HON. HOWARD COBLE**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 24, 2001*

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to set forth some of the history behind, as well as describe the workings of the Private Calendar. I hope this might be of some value to the Members of this House, especially our newer colleagues.

Of the five House Calendars, the Private Calendar is the one to which all Private Bills are referred. Private Bills deal with specific individuals, corporations, institutions, and so forth, as distinguished from public bills which deal with classes only.

Of the 108 laws approved by the First Congress, only 5 were Private Laws. But their number quickly grew as the wars of the new Republic produced veterans and veterans' widows seeking pensions and as more citizens came to have private claims and demands against the Federal Government. The 49th Congress, 1885 to 1887, the first Congress for which complete workload and output data is available, passed 1,031 Private Laws, as compared with 434 Public Laws. At the turn of the century the 56th Congress passed 1,498 Private Laws and 443 Public Laws—a better than three to one ratio.

Private bills were referred to the Committee on the Whole House as far back as 1820, and a calendar of private bills was established in 1839. These bills were initially brought before the House by special orders, but the 62nd



Congress changed this procedure by its rule XXIV, clause six which provided for the consideration of the Private Calendar in lieu of special orders. This rule was amended in 1932, and then adopted in its present form on March 22, 1935.

A determined effort to reduce the private bill workload of the Congress was made in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Section 131 of that Act banned the introduction or the consideration of four types of private bills: first, those authorizing the payment of money for pensions; second, for personal or property damages for which suit may be brought under the Federal tort claims procedure; third, those authorizing the construction of a bridge across a navigable stream, or fourth, those authorizing the correction of a military or naval record.

This ban afforded some temporary relief but was soon offset by the rising postwar and cold war flood for private immigration bills. The 82nd Congress passed 1,023 Private Laws, as compared with 594 Public Laws. The 88th Congress passed 360 Private Laws compared with 666 Public Laws.

Under rule XXIV, clause six, the Private Calendar is called the first and third Tuesday of each month. The consideration of the Private Calendar bills on the first

On the first Tuesday of each month, after disposition of business on the Speaker's table for reference only, the Speaker directs the call of the Private Calendar. If a bill called is objected to by two or more Members, it is automatically recommitted to the Committee reporting it. No reservation of objection is entertained. Bills unobjected to are considered in the House in the Committee of the Whole.

On the third Tuesday of each month, the same procedure is followed with the exception that omnibus bills embodying bills previously rejected have preference and are in order regardless of objection.

Such omnibus bills are read by paragraph, and no amendments are entertained except to strike out or reduce amounts or provide limitations. Matters so stricken out shall not be again included in an omnibus bill during that session. Debate is limited to motions allowable under the rule and does not admit motions to strike out the last word or reservation of objections. The rules prohibit the Speaker from recognizing Members for statements or for requests for unanimous consent for debate. Omnibus bills so passed are thereupon resolved in their component bills, which are engrossed separately and disposed of as if passed separately.

Private Calendar bills unfinished on one Tuesday go over to the next Tuesday on which such bills are in order and are considered before the call of bills subsequently on the calendar. Omnibus bills follow the same procedure and go over to the next Tuesday on which that class of business is again in order. When the previous question is ordered on a

Private Calendar bill, the bill comes up for disposition on the next legislative day.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to describe to the newer Members the Official Objectors system the House has established to deal with the great volume of Private Bills.

The Majority Leader and the Minority Leader each appoint three Members to serve as Private Calendar Objectors during a Congress. The Objectors are on the Floor ready to object to any Private Bill which they feel is objectionable for any reason. Seated near them to provide technical assistance are the majority and minority legislative clerks.

Should any Member have a doubt or question about a particular Private Bill, he or she can get assistance from objectors, their clerks, or from the Member who introduced the bill.

The great volume of private bills and the desire to have an opportunity to study them carefully before they are called on the Private Calendar has caused the six objectors to agree upon certain ground rules. The rules limit consideration of bills placed on the Private Calendar only shortly before the calendar is called. With this agreement adopted on July 24, 2001, the Members of the Private Calendar Objectors Committee have agreed that during the 107th Congress, they will consider only those bills which have been on the Private Calendar for a period of seven (7) days, excluding the day the bill is reported and the day the calendar is called. Reports must be available to the Objectors for three (3) calendar days.

It is agreed that the majority and minority clerks will not submit to the Objectors any bills which do not meet this requirement.

This policy will be strictly enforced except during the closing days of a session when the House rules are suspended.

This agreement was entered into by: the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE), the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BARR), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER), and the gentlelady from Connecticut (Mrs. DELAURO).

I feel confident that I speak from my colleagues when I request all Members to enable us to give the necessary advance considerations to private bills by not asking that we depart from the above agreement unless absolutely necessary.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,  
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,  
AND RELATED AGENCIES  
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 17, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole  
House on the State of the Union had under

consideration the bill (H.R. 2500) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice and State, and Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the DeGette amendment, and I thank my colleague for her strong leadership on this issue.

A woman's right to make a private decision to terminate a pregnancy is the law of the land. The prohibition on prisoners' access to abortion services in federal prison facilities contained in this bill does not make it impossible for women in prison to obtain an abortion—but it deliberately makes it more expensive, more difficult and less private.

In my view, the only reason the ban does not go further—ban abortion outright—is because Americans support a woman's right to choose. I know that many of my colleagues do not, and I respect their views on this issue. I know that these colleagues would vote to overturn the Roe v. Wade decision immediately, if they thought they could get away with it.

But they don't go that far, because Americans wouldn't let them get away with it.

Instead, those who oppose a women's right to choose take every opportunity to make the decision ever more difficult, dangerous, and expensive.

I support the DeGette amendment because I believe that's the wrong approach. If we agree that there should be less abortion, we can and should work together to make the decision to terminate a pregnancy less necessary. The policy we are debating in this amendment—which allows women in federal prison to pay for an abortion outside but not obtain one inside the prison system—only makes the decision to terminate harder.

What could we do to make the need for terminating a pregnancy less necessary? We could do more to promote contraceptive access and use. We could work harder to educate people about taking responsibility for protecting themselves from unintended pregnancy. We could do more to prevent sexual assault, rape and incest. We could work together—as our constituents clearly would like us to do—to ensure that most women never need to make the personal decision about terminating their pregnancy.

Less necessary—not more harassing and less private.

I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the DeGette motion to strike.